

E. #1820

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Evidentiary Document No. 5418.

A A In the International Military
Tribunal for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND OTHERS
V
ARAKI Sadao and Others

AFFIDAVIT

I, George De Verdon WESTLEY of 284a Camberwell Road, Camberwell, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX44808 Major G. De V. Westley of 2/21 Infantry Battalion make oath and say:-

1. On 3rd. February 1942, I was one of the 39 officers and 752 other ranks of the Australian Forces captured by the Japanese on the Ambon Town side of Ambon Island. We were confined in Tan Toey Camp. Dutch prisoners of war were held in a separate compound on the other side of a road which separated the two compounds.

2. On 26th October, 1942, a draft of 263 prisoners of war including the Battalion Commander and all except one medical officer were taken from the Australian Forces and despatched to an unknown destination. Nearly all of the Dutch prisoners of war were taken on the same ship. I remained and had 22 officers and 505 other ranks under my command.

3. Early in 1942 the Japanese had placed within the boundaries of our camp a bomb dump of approximately 200,000 pounds of high explosive aerial bombs. This was placed within 50 yards of the Camp Hospital. I protested to the Japs but they refused to remove it saying that the Allies wouldn't bomb it because they knew we were in the camp. On 15th February, 1943, as a result of a bombing raid this dump was exploded. Ten Australians, including the Medical Officer, were killed and 75 were wounded. Most of the camp was blown flat and more than half was destroyed by fire. I was then told by the Japs to put a large red cross on the roof of one of the still remaining buildings. The rest of the camp was still burning. Japanese planes flew over and photographed the camp. I was then ordered to take the Red Cross down and realised that it had only been erected for propaganda purposes.

4. Up to August, 1944, the rice ration was 17 ounces per man per day. Occasional issues of fish and vegetables were made, but never at any time was the daily ration adequate for the amount or kind of work the men had to do. During September and October, 1944, the daily ration was $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of rice and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of tapioca flour per man. During November and December the daily ration was 9 ounces of tapioca flour and no rice. For January to March, 1945, the daily ration was $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of rice per man plus sometimes sweet potatoes but these were all bad.

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April and May the ration was 6 ounces of rice and from June to August, 1945, it was 4 ounces of rice. After the Japanese surrendered the rice ration was increased to 27 ounces per man per day and in addition tinned meat, and fish, fresh vegetables, sugar and salt were issued showing that the supplies of these foods were available. The Japanese guards got much better rations than we did. They did not suffer from any shortage of food.

5. Continuously throughout the period of captivity the majority of officers and men were forced to work on military tasks. These included loading and unloading supplies and munition from ships, building roads and stores, oil tanks, air-raid shelter tank straps, gun positions trench systems and delousing bombs. The hours of work were from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. I made protests about the nature of the work on which the men were engaged but these were of no avail. If the men refused to work they were beaten. On one occasion when I protested the Camp Commandant struck an ulcer on my leg with a stick. On another occasion when I complained about a sick American being made to work I was struck on the face. Sick men were made to work. Men with terrific ulcers, men suffering from malaria, beri beri, enteritis and other diseases were forced to work by the Japanese. I have seen men on crutches and sticks forced to work. I know of other cases of men who were so weak that they had to be lifted on to trucks being forced to work.

6. After August, 1944, a particular drastic form of torture was introduced by the Japs. We called it "the long carry." In my opinion it was deliberately instituted to break down the morale and to kill off the weaker prisoners. At that time the men were in an extremely weakened condition, many were sick as well. They were forced to carry 90 pounds bags of cement one per man, or a 250 pound aerial bomb between 2 men up a very steep incline. They were beaten with sticks or pick handles if they lagged. The men left at about 6 a.m. and returned at 8 p.m. The distance to the place where these things were dumped and back was about miles. The cement and bombs could have been transported easily by sea as both the place where they were picked up and the place where they were dumped was near the sea.

7. Discipline was enforced by the Japanese by beating with pick handles, iron bars, steel wire cables etc. In 1942 on one occasion eleven men were executed by the Japs. About 4 men had been outside the compound and were caught. They had been out to try to get food. The Japs alleged that 19 others were implicated. They took the 23 men to the Japanese Headquarters outside the camp where they were tortured and beaten for five days. I could hear their screams and could see the rise and fall of the iron bars as they were struck. When they lost consciousness they were revived with water and the beating continued. Eleven of

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They were then taken away and executed. Those that came back were just a horrible looking mass of black and blue blood bruises. The Japs had also tortured them with lighted cigarettes and had hung them up by their thumbs. All have since died except Private Elsum.

8. The Japanese executed 17 Australians altogether, 11 for leaving camp to obtain food after dark, 5 for stealing food from a Jap store and one for attempting to escape. Sixteen were beheaded and one was shot.

9. Of the 528 men at Tan Toey on 26 Oct. 42 only 123 were alive on capitulation of the Japs and two of these subsequently died at Morotai to which we were evacuated.

Sworn at MELBOURNE)
in the State of Victoria)
this the Seventh day)
of October, 1946.)

(Sgd) G. De V. WESTLEY

Before me

(sgd) W. A. Fax
Commissioner for taking affidavits and declarations under the
Evidence Act 1928.

Doc 5418

No 1

1945.11.18

十六大災為人燒失。次于日本空襲ノ船ニ高麗存之ノ
先建物、一ノ屋上ニ大字十字ヲ掲ガ心構ニ言。收容
所、強部分高燃ニ生。何機カ日本飛行機上空ノ飛
翔シテ其收容所撮影。甚多松、其、帶字下只第三命
令サシテ而字松、此、帶十字ノ軍宣傳、有二揚揚サシテ居テノ
如、ナシ。

四、一千九百四十四年昭和十九年八月迄ノ米、空量、一日一人當二十石、
冬下、時々魚及野菜ノ支給サシテ然ニ毎日、配給食糧、空
等、其ノ仕事量上方種類、對、何時天決、通事、
行。一千九百四十四年昭和十九年九月及十月間、一日配給食糧、
一人當一木立半、米十石、半、豆、粉、下、四十日及七十
日間日々、空量、九石六斗、木立半、粉、下、四十日及七十
石、一千九百四十五年昭和二十年一月から三月迄ノ日、配給食糧、
一人當一木立半、米、時々甘譜カ支給サシテ之等、皆要品物下
等。一千九百四十五年昭和二十年四月十五日空量、六石、米
六斗六升、六月から八月迄ノ日、食糧、一木立半、米の配給サシテ日本
降伏後米配給、一日一人當二木立半、增加サシ、其外、罐詰、肉
魚、新鮮野菜、砂糖及口糧下、又給サシテ之、貢天是等
食糧補給、得事情、了了了了。日本監視安達、
空氣天造、食、配給、空氣下居。彼等ノ食糧、不足
事、空氣。

五、俘虜三セテ居、期間中、始終大部分、特校及

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No. 3

Dec 5/4/8

兵卒、庫事、作業、衛生、強調シテ。
之等、往事、中、食糧及軍需品、船、積み船、荷、
道路、仓库、油、防空壕、戰車、砲、砲座、敵壕、殺虫
彈、造事、令、年、往事、時間、午前七時、午後六時迄
アリ。私、戒、兵、童、使役セラ。古事、性質、就航
議、シテ、何、效果、モ、タク。彼等、往事、事、巨、殴打、
當時、私、抗議、タク。收容所長、私、足、墮物、ストキ、殴打
シテ。又、或、當時、病氣、末國人、往事、セラ。テ、ハ、私、音情
言、タラ、頗、殴打シテ。病氣、者、モ、往事、セラ。タ
非道、墮物、出来タ人、アリヤ、脚氣、腸炎、其他、病氣、懲示
せん人、日本兵、タラ、無理、傳、セラ。然、松葉枝、ストキ、
相、人、童、無理、傳、セラ。テ、居、トメ、私、或、當、合
人、大、麥、家、狗、シテ、トラ。ニ、來ル、擔、易、物、テ、貴、様、者、無
理、傳、セラ。ア、タ、コト、知、年、
六、九、四、四、年、昭、和、九、年、八、月、以、降、特殊、心、口、半、堵、閉
方式、日本軍、採用、タ。合、是、永、忍、苦、ト、海、年、
私、者、ア、之、士、氣、減、退、セラ。豪、狗、傳、房、童、殺、
盡、爲、計畫、的、設、シ、モ、ア、コ。其、頃、多、激、部、下、極
端、豪、狗、シ、モ、多、激、者、又、病、氣、ア、タ。極
彼、等、非、常、食、半、坂、道、九、封、度、セ、ト、第一、人、ア
或、二、百、五、十、封、度、又、燃、彈、人、畜、圍、砲、運、搬、シ、倉、ト、
強、シ、タ。彼、等、シ、ジ、ア、ト、ス、ア、ト、半、鷲、嘴、柄、殴、打、
ル、ア、タ。
部、下、者、童、朝、六、時、頃、起、午、後、一、時、帰、ル、ア、タ。

Dec 5/4/8

No. 4

此等、渴物、貯藏、于、當、所、往、後、距、離、哩、ア、ノ、此、セ、下、及、爆、彈、搬、送、所、其、貯、藏、當、所、及、方、上、海、岸、附、近、ア、ノ、ノ、船、及、食、易、運、搬、シ、得、管、ア、ノ、
七、日本、鷹、嘴、柄、裝、備、關、原、事、發、行、處、罰、強、行、
千、九、百、四、十、二、年、昭、和、十七、年、中、或、時、十、人、者、日本、三、九、處、刑、
廿、多、約、西、人、者、其、構、內、外、主、要、古、捕、之、リ、彼、等、食、糧、
得、之、外、主、要、古、捕、之、リ、日本、右、外、四、千、人、者、其、構、內、居、
此、主、張、之、日本、此、三、千、人、者、收、容、所、外、在、日本、軍、司、令、部、
三、連、計、之、日、考、問、所、發、行、之、私、彼、等、發、行、此、其、件、
開、鐵、礮、樣、上、下、之、見、心、下、本、來、
彼、等、意、識、失、下、水、掛、之、壁、改、打、繕、續、此、今、
此、中、十、人、者、連、主、死、刑、而、歸、來、者、青、黑、血、紅、狼、
二、見、心、之、心、口、各、相、愧、ア、ノ、日本、又、安、寧、人、附、于、平、心、
義、理、事、廣、考、問、彼、等、相、彼、等、早、上、之、其、後、三、八、三、等、
兵、除、之、總、首、死、之、
八、日本、濱、洲、兵、十、人、夜、ア、食、糧、得、多、收、容、計、拔、本、
廉、三、人、日本、庫、倉、庫、食、糧、達、三、廉、三、人、脫、走、
企、三、廉、三、合、計、七、人、死、刑、處、之、十六、人、首、斬、之、一、人、
射、殺、之、
九、千、九、百、四、十、二、年、昭、和、十七、年、十、月、二、六、日、TAN TOEY、
居、者、中、僅、百、三、人、日本、軍、降、伏、時、生、殘、居、
此、中、三、人、者、移、勘、先、MOROTAI、其、後、死、之、